



## SPAIN'S CABINET BREAKS UP.

## FOUR MEMBERS RESIGN.

GULLON, MORET, BERMEO AND NIQUENA DESERT SAGASTA.

PROBABLE MAKE-UP OF THE NEW MINISTRY—THE DUKE OF VERAGUA TO BE IN IT—SAGASTA STILL TO LEAD.

Madrid, May 12, 6 p. m.—At the Cabinet Council this afternoon, the Queen Regent presiding, Señor Sagasta, the Premier, reviewed the situation and the latest war news. A second Council will be held to-night. It will deal with the Ministerial crisis, as it is now certain that Admiral Bermeo, Minister of Marine, and Count Niquena, Minister of Public Works, will resign.

11 p. m.—It is said that Señor Moret, Secretary for the Colonies, and Señor Gullon, Foreign Minister, have resigned. Admiral Bermeo, Minister of Marine, and Count Niquena, Minister of Public Works, are also said to have resigned.

## LEFT SAGASTA IN THE LURCH.

The retiring Ministers offered various excuses, such as illness and weariness, for their withdrawal. Señor Sagasta begged them to remain until the indemnity bill had been passed, but it is believed that at to-night's Cabinet Council the resignations became definite, though it is impossible to verify the exact situation at this hour.

11:30 p. m.—It turns out that Admiral Bermeo, on learning of the Cavité disaster, told Señor Sagasta he must resign, owing to the delicacy of his position, though he felt that he was not responsible for the state of the defenses of Manila.

Señor Moret pleaded weariness and Count Niquena illness.

## THE NEXT MINISTRY.

According to the latest forecast, the new Ministry will consist of:

Señor SAGASTA, President.

Señor C. GIRON, Minister of Justice in the dissolving Cabinet; Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Señor AUNON, Minister of Marine.

Señor ROMERO GIRON, Minister of Justice.

THE DUKE OF VERAGUA, the descendant of Columbus, Minister of Public Works, Agriculture and Commerce.

The new Cabinet will probably be constituted on Saturday. The general opinion is that it will endure until the budget is passed and collapse at the first opportunity afterward.

The changes, however, are pacific in tendency, Señor Gullon having been the most warlike element in the dissolving Cabinet.

The whereabouts of the Atlantic Squadron still remains undivulged, Ministers refusing to give any information on the subject.

Official dispatches from Havana confirm the reports of an American repulse at Cienfuegos. They assert that the firing lasted eight hours, and that the American losses were heavy. According to these dispatches great enthusiasm prevails in Cuba.

## FINANCIAL SCHEMES APPROVED.

The Senate to-day adopted the financial proposals of the Government after Señor Pulquer, Minister of Finance, replying to fear expressed relative to the increase in the note circulation, declared that the Government would act with the utmost caution.

## GOING TO FIGHT DEWEY AGAIN.

London, May 13.—A dispatch to "The Daily Chronicle" from Madrid says it is announced there that reinforcements for the Philippines will start on Monday or Tuesday next.

## ALL MADRID AT THE BULLFIGHT.

A NOTABLE PERFORMANCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NATIONAL FUND.

Madrid, May 12.—It seemed this afternoon as if the entire population of Madrid was thronging to the bull ring. At the bullfight to raise funds for the navy, as at the recent gala performance in the Royal Theatre, there was a grand patriotic turnout. But the latter was an expression of patriotism on the part of the aristocracy, and to-day it was the people who expressed the patriotic feeling. The seats sold at fabulous prices, all the receipts being devoted to the Navy Fund. Every available vehicle was in use, and thousands on foot formed a procession the length of the Calle Alcala, awaiting admittance. All wore the national colors, the women having the yellow and red of Spain in their hair and on their breasts, the men displaying the colors at their buttonholes or in their cravats, while all the trappings of the horses were bedecked.

The stores were closed and the cafes were packed with people discussing the probabilities of the war. Nobody dared to speak of peace.

This evening the whole town is bedecked with the national colors. The balconies are draped with red and yellow, and a large flower-bed has been erected on the Alcala. There society women sold red and yellow flowers at a high figure, the proceeds going to the National Fund.

## RIOTS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

Madrid, May 12.—Owing to the increase in the prices of food, there have been serious disturbances at the Rio Tinto mines, Province of Huelva. The rioters wrecked the petrol office and sacked a number of tobacco stores. The military now occupy the whole mining district.

## THE STARS AND STRIPES IN CUBA.

Key West, Fla., via Jacksonville, May 12.—Ensign Willard, of the Machias, has won the distinction of being the first man to raise the American flag in Cuba. His action was the result of an attack made on a Spanish signal station on Diana Key by the Machias and the Hudson yesterday. The two vessels shelled the station, reducing it and forcing the signalmen to evacuate, leaving behind them a quantity of arms and ammunition, and some valuable papers.

Commander Merry of the Machias then sent a boat's crew ashore, and the crew set fire to the blockhouse and a number of rowboats. When the crew reached the Key the Spanish flag was flying from a mast, and Ensign Willard promptly hauled it down and hoisted the Stars and Stripes, while his men cheered vigorously.

## TEMERARIO UP THE PARANA RIVER.

Buenos Ayres, May 12.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario has arrived at San Nicolas, on the Parana, fifty miles below Rosario. It is said she is on her way to Paraguay.

Rosario, Argentina, May 12.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario has passed up the Parana River.

## THE NAUTILUS AT FUNCHAL.

Funchal, Island of Madeira, May 12.—The Spanish training-ship Nautilus has arrived here.

A NEW UPRIGHT PIANO FOR THE CATHEDRAL. KRELL, 14 FINE-ARTS, (Grand-st.)—Adv.

## SPANISH FLEET AT MARTINIQUE.

## BERMEO SAYS THE CAPE VERD SQUADRON IS AT MARTINIQUE.

London, May 13.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Mail," telegraphing late on Thursday night, says:

"Admiral Bermeo admitted to-night that the Cape Verd squadron is now at Port-de-France, on the west coast of Martinique, French West Indies."

## THE REPORT CONFIRMED.

Madrid, May 13.—A dispatch from Martinique to "El Heraldo" confirms the report of the arrival of the Cape Verd squadron under Admiral Cervera at Port-de-France.

## NOTHING DEFINITE AT THE EMBASSY.

London, May 12.—Inquiries made at the United States Embassy here to-day as a result of statements made regarding the whereabouts of the Spanish Cape Verd squadron show that the Embassy officials have conflicting reports on the subject, nothing really definite being known.

## FOE ON THE COAST, THEY SAY

A BRITISH STEAMER'S STORY OF SPANISH WARSHIPS NEAR NANTUCKET SHOALS.

The British steamer Menante, from Antwerp, which arrived at this port yesterday, reported sighting two vessels near Nantucket Shoals which, in the opinion of the officers of the Menante, were Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers looking after American vessels. As a result of these stories, Major Adams, the engineer officer in charge of the submarine defenses, last night had contact mines placed across the channels leading from the sea to the harbor. These will be taken up in the daytime, so as not to interfere with commerce.

According to Captain Mann of the Menante the first of the two vessels was seen about 1 o'clock on the morning of May 11. The vessel was built similar to an English torpedo-boat. She had only one stack, and was low in the water. The second vessel was seen just after daybreak, and had two stacks, with one mast well forward. The vessels were both less than a quarter of a mile away from the Menante. Captain Mann was so positive that the vessels were Spanish torpedo-boats that, when near the Nantucket lightship, he ran within 100 yards of her and asked the men if they did not want to be taken off. He also reported to them the sighting of the strange vessels. They replied that they would remain on the lightship, and all they desired was to be reported as well, as they did not believe that Spanish warships were in the neighborhood.

## THE FIRST OFFICER'S STORY.

Mr. Plante, the first officer of the Menante, when seen yesterday, gave the following description of the sighting of the strange vessels:

"When I mounted the bridge to relieve the second officer and take my four hours' watch I found Captain Mann there. He had been called up by Second Officer Dandfield, and he told me of the strange torpedo-boat that had shortly before run up on each side of the steamer, and then had gone off to the northward and eastward, and said he believed that a man-of-war was lying near about with her lights out. He told me to keep a sharp lookout, I doubled the lookout and kept continually sweeping the horizon with my night glasses. Presently, about 12:20 a. m., I saw a rocket go up from the torpedo-boat, which had disappeared off our port quarter, and then, after a while over on our starboard quarter, I should say about seven miles away, there flashed out in the darkness a dot-and-dash light or naval code signal. Through my night glasses I could make out a huge mass, having the semblance of a line-of-battle ship, but I could not make out any masts or funnels, or anything to distinguish what she was, except her general appearance, owing to the darkness. She looked much larger than such a vessel as the White Star liner Madeste under the circumstances. There was not the sign of a light about her."

"I watched the warship till she receded from sight. She was lying still, and we were making about twelve miles an hour. I kept on watching closely, for I was expecting something more to happen and shortly after day broke, at 3:45 o'clock, Captain Mann came on the bridge with the second officer. About 4 o'clock we discovered a large torpedo-boat destroyer, painted a light color, with one funnel, and having a gun mounted on her bow, lying off to the eastward about two miles. There is not the slightest doubt of the character of the vessel. The second officer, who was on the bridge and saw her, belongs to the English Naval Reserve. I am connected with it, and we both have had naval training aboard war vessels of different types, and therefore know a torpedo-boat destroyer when we see one. Captain Mann also agreed with us, as well as others on board, as to the character of the vessel. We know that there is no torpedo-boat destroyer in the American Navy, and believe that a foreign battleship, most probably Spanish, was lying in wait to intercept some vessel bound for New-York. Absolutely no lights were shown, and every appearance of secrecy was maintained, while the spot where we met them was about fifty miles to the eastward of Nantucket, right in the track of vessels bound to New-York."

## BATTLE EXPECTED SOON.

London, May 13.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily News," telegraphing on Thursday night, says:

"There are signs of manifest anxiety at the Government offices. One high personage is convinced that the hostile squadrons are in sight of each other and that an encounter is probable within a few hours."

## WASHINGTON ALARMED.

Washington, May 12.—Assistant Secretary Allen, of the Navy, has received information from private sources that a number of torpedo-boats are now off the New-England Coast. The President was informed, and Mr. Allen was instructed to place the facts before the War Board at once. It is not known how accurate is the information given Mr. Allen.

## GERMAN STEAMER SIGHTS SPANIARD.

Hallifax, N. S., May 12.—Captain Brunst of the German steamer Sophie Rickmers, reports that while crossing the Newfoundland Banks he was chased by a Spanish warship. The latter was very speedy, and fired three shells at the Rickmers, but the latter, being an eighteen-knot boat, and the weather becoming hazy, she got away. Captain Brunst says the Spaniard was a torpedo-boat, with three funnels, and was low in the water. The Rickmers proceeded to New-York.

## ROYAL BLUE LINE TO WASHINGTON.

Limited train May 15th an additional "Royal Blue" limited train will leave New-York at 1:30 p. m., arriving Washington 6:30 p. m.—Adv.

## BAD AND GOOD WAR NEWS.

## THE BRUSH AT CARDENAS.

APPARENTLY A NEEDLESS SACRIFICE OF LIFE.

A GRATIFYING REPORT FROM DEWEY—

TEMPORARY CHECK TO THE PLANS FOR INVADING CUBA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 12.—Interest here, both public and official, naturally centered to-day in the unwelcome news from Key West that the torpedo-boat Winslow had been seriously damaged in an encounter with the Spanish batteries at Cardenas and that the lives of one officer and four seamen had been lost in the action. The men killed on the luckless torpedo-boat were the first Americans to fall in the struggle with Spain, and the shock of the first actual sense of loss was painfully heightened by an impression that the sacrifice was to some extent an unnecessary and fruitless one.

## AN UNEQUAL CONTEST.

The details of the fight in Cardenas Harbor already received here are not sufficiently clear to substantiate the good judgment which apparently exposed such slight craft as the Winslow and the Hudson to the fire of Spanish land batteries against which their own small armament could not possibly have been held to be effective. The Winslow is known to have carried only three one-pounder guns, and her employment for fighting purposes, even against the Spanish gunboats which had taken refuge at Cardenas, seems almost of explanation. Lieutenant Bernadou, who was in command of the torpedo-boat, and who was himself wounded in the action, is represented in Key West dispatches as saying that the Winslow was ordered to go into the harbor and attack the gunboats there. The Navy Department has telegraphed to Key West for a full report on the circumstances under which the Winslow found itself subjected to so destructive and unequal a contest. Meanwhile the Government will hasten repairs on the torpedo-boat, which is practically brand-new and one of the best of a class altogether too restricted in the American Navy.

A certain feeling is noticeable in naval circles that too much recklessness to exposure has recently been exhibited by the unmanned portion of the fleet blockading Cuban ports, and steps will doubtless be taken to restrain the impetuosity of men and officers who, out of abundance of spirit and courage, have braved the fire of coast and harbor fortifications with small and wholly unprotected ships.

## GRATIFYING ADVICES FROM DEWEY.

As a compensation for the damage done to the Winslow news came to-day unofficially from Hong Kong that the General had run down and destroyed another Spanish gunboat off Bohol, in the Philippines. Word came direct from Admiral Dewey also that the Spanish gunboat of war Albatros, perhaps the one attacked by the General, should be added to the list of hostile vessels sunk or disabled by the Asiatic Squadron. Admiral Dewey reported also to the Navy Department that he had taken some of the best guns from the wrecked Spanish cruisers and placed them on his two transport ships, thus materially increasing the strength of his fleet. Ammunition and supplies had also been found in ample quantities in the Cavité arsenal. Altogether the President and his advisers were highly gratified with the picture of the situation at Manila drawn in to-day's dispatch from the American commander, and little concern is now felt about Admiral Dewey's ability to maintain his position in the Philippines without danger or difficulty.

The Navy Department still declares itself without information from the American fleet off Porto Rico, but expects to establish communication with Acting Admiral Sampson at all most any moment.

## A BRIEF DELAY OF THE INVASION.

General Miles's decision to postpone once more the date set for his departure for Tampa points clearly to a temporary check in the plans for starting an army of invasion on its way to Cuba. Though the regular troops now converging to Gulf coast points could undoubtedly be ready for embarkation by Monday next, it has been found impossible to concentrate the supporting volunteer corps sufficiently by that time to insure the prompt reinforcement of the landing forces. Preparations to supply the troops with food, water and clothing are also not entirely complete, so that the departure of the first expedition from Tampa will probably have to be delayed until late next week. No military advantage is lost, of course, by this postponement, on the contrary, it is held by military authorities here that a few days gained now for organization, concentration and equipment will be of invaluable benefit in the subsequent prosecution of the campaign against Havana.

## NO MOVE TOWARD INTERVENTION.

Rumors continue rife of the intention of certain foreign Powers to intervene to end the war and secure to Spain the retention of one or more of her threatened colonial possessions. The conferences reported to be held here recently by the representatives of three or four leading Powers in Europe have been wholly imaginary ones. No foreign Government has so far shown the slightest purpose to exert pressure on the United States to bring the war to a speedy close or has intimated its hostility to the acquisition by this country of Spanish territory for purposes of indemnification. Nor are there any signs of a possible concert of the Powers to influence the terms and conditions on which peace is to be made between the United States and Spain. No great Power—Austria-Hungary, perhaps, except—has failed to express its friendly disposition toward this country both before and after the outbreak of the struggle with Spain, and the Administration is prepared to dismiss as frivolous any rumored threats of interference in the conduct of the war on the part of Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Italy or France.

## THE WAR REVENUE BILL.

The War Revenue bill, in its radically altered form, was reported this afternoon to the Senate on the Committee on Finance. The changes made in committee are so sweeping and numerous that the measure is virtually new. It will not be taken up for consideration until next week, and progress with it is likely to be discouragingly deliberate.

## YALE CAPTURES A SPANISH STEAMER.

Port au Prince, Hayti, May 12.—The Spanish steamer Rita was captured by the United States auxiliary cruiser Yale, which took her crew on board.

## A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN DINING-CARS

has just been made on the new Pennsylvania Railroad "Congressional Limited," between New-York and Washington. Train leaves New-York at 3:30 p. m. daily.

## SAMPSON BOMBARDS SAN JUAN.

MORRO FORT REDUCED TO RUINS BY THE BATTLE—SHIPS IOWA AND INDIANA.

## NINE WARSHIPS IN THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

THE SPANIARDS MADE ONLY A FEEBLE EFFORT TO RETURN THE FIRE OF THE FLEET—RESIDENTS AND FOREIGN CONSULS FLED TO THE INTERIOR OF PORTO RICO—BOMBARDMENT BEGAN AT SUNRISE YESTERDAY.

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Port au Prince, Hayti, May 12.—The American fleet under Rear-Admiral Sampson bombarded San Juan de Porto Rico to-day. The following are the details of the bombardment thus far received:

The bombardment began this morning. Rear-Admiral Sampson with nine warships arrived before San Juan just before sunrise.

As a signal the battle-ship Iowa fired the first shot, which took effect. Then the battle-ship Indiana opened fire.

In a few minutes Morro Fort was reduced to a heap of ruins. The fort made little effort to respond and was silenced almost immediately. Thousands of the population and the foreign Consuls have sought refuge in the interior of the island.

The foregoing dispatch from Port au Prince was not carried there by the dispatch-boat of the Associated Press, which is with Admiral Sampson's squadron, and will be heard from either at St. Thomas or San Domingo. The information telegraphed is from a trustworthy staff correspondent at Port au Prince, who received his information from Foreign Office sources. His advice is believed to have reached him direct from Porto Rico, via Santiago to Kingston, and thence to Port au Prince.

## SPANISH ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Havana, May 12, 8 p. m.—Governor-General Blanco received a cable message to-day from the Captain-General of Porto Rico, saying that this morning an American fleet of eleven vessels opened fire on the forts, which answered vigorously.

The dispatch says that at the time it was sent (9 a. m.) no personal loss had been sustained and little material damage done.

## OTHER NEWS OF THE WAR.

Ensign Worth Bagley and four men on the torpedo-boat Winslow were killed in Cardenas Bay on Wednesday by a masked Spanish battery. The Winslow, the Wilmington and the Hudson were seeking three Spanish gunboats when the fight occurred.

Spanish sources report a fight at Cienfuegos, in which landing parties from four American warships were repulsed after eight hours' fighting.

Four members of the Spanish Cabinet resigned. Sagasta will form a new Ministry this week.

The Navy Department received a dispatch from Admiral Dewey, who reported the destruction of another Spanish warship and the blockade of Manila.

General Merritt accepted command of the expedition to the Philippines. General Miles was obliged to postpone his departure for Tampa.

The War Revenue bill, as amended by the Finance Committee, was reported to the Senate.

The 11st Regiment started from Camp Black, at Hempstead, on its journey to Tampa. Mothers, sweethearts and wives gathered to bid the soldiers goodbye, and the first of the National Guard regiments of this State to go to the front had a royal farewell.

## FALL OF SAN JUAN EXPECTED.

LONDON'S VIEW OF THE BOMBARDMENT BY ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

London, May 13.—The bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico is held here to indicate that Rear-Admiral Sampson has a pretty accurate knowledge of the whereabouts of the Spanish squadron at any rate, that is too far distant to interfere with his proceedings. No definite news, however, is yet obtainable as to the locality of Admiral Cervera's fleet, although it is believed

## THE PORT OF SAN JUAN.

PRINCIPAL FORTIFICATIONS ARE ON A BLUFF AND SEND IN A PLUNGING FIRE.

San Juan lies on Morro Island, on the north coast, and is connected with the mainland by bridges. The ground rises toward the ocean in low hills, and the city lies directly behind the highest one, at the harbor's entrance. Fortifications, some of them of an obsolete type, protect the city from an attack on the land side, while on the bluffs, fronting the ocean, new batteries of Krupp guns are said to have been placed, from which a plunging fire can be directed on approaching vessels. The channel at the eastern end of

the harbor of Cardenas is somewhat like a horseshoe in shape, with the city at the middle of the curve, and a line of keys stretches across the open part. Diana Key, on which there is a lighthouse, is in the centre. The channel runs in almost a direct line from Diana Key to the town.

As this channel was known to be mined, it was decided that another route to the inner harbor should be found. Accordingly, the three American vessels began sounding along a channel between Roger's Key and Diana Key, both of which are northeast of Diana Key. Skirting along close to the shore, the three boats found their way into the harbor. Although the tide was high, the Wilmington could get no closer than 3,000 yards to the town.

Only one of the Spanish gunboats could be seen. This boat was moored at the extreme end of the harbor, and about 1,200 yards from a line of red buoys. Seeing that the water was not of sufficient depth for the Wilmington to advance further, Captain Todd stopped 3,000 yards from shore and ordered the Winslow to go in and cut out the Spanish gunboat, the idea being to capture her by threatening to blow her up with a torpedo.

## MASKED BATTERY OPENS UP.

When the Winslow had advanced to within 1,500 yards of shore, a masked battery, which was concealed either in a house or behind a pile of sand on a wharf, opened fire on her. The plucky torpedo-boat replied steadily with her small guns and continued to advance.

As she swung around to move out of range, a 10-inch shell struck her, wrecking her steam steering gear and rendering her for the time helpless. Despite this unfortunate incident the little vessel replied vigorously with her three guns until one of them was disabled by a fragment of shell. The other guns continued to operate, while the men who were not otherwise engaged gathered to connect the hand-steering apparatus.

In the mean time another 10-inch shell struck the Winslow on the port side, wrecking her forward boiler, to which the port engine was attached and which was held in reserve in case of accident to the aft boiler. Dense clouds of steam filled the compartment, driving the men who were at work there to seek the deck for air.

## HELPLESS UNDER FIRE.

A knot of these men gathered on the forward deck, where Ensign Bagley was stationed to watch the boat's course and carry orders to the engine-room. With one engine and boiler disabled and the other engine and boiler not in operation the situation of the Winslow was perilous.

To add to the danger the forward hand-steering gear was destroyed by a piece of shell. While the machinists were attempting to rig up the aft steering apparatus the engineers coupled the aft boiler to the starboard engine.

The propeller, revolving without the guidance of the rudder, set the little boat moving to and fro like a shuttle, and to the men on the other vessels it seemed as though the Winslow was doomed.

But she was not to perish without an effort.

## THE FINEST TRAIN BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON.

is the new "Congressional Limited" of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves New-York daily at 8:20 p. m. Unique dining-cars.—Adv.

## ARE SPANISH WARSHIPS NEAR?

REPORTED THAT THEY ARE NOW CLOSE TO THE NEW-ENGLAND COAST.

Portsmouth, N. H., May 12.—Rear-Admiral Carpenter, the commandant at the Navy Yard here, received a dispatch from Rear-Admiral Erben, New-York, this afternoon, informing him that the rear-Admiral had information which he considered accurate that the Spanish ships were considered toward the New-England coast. Commandant Carpenter immediately informed the Mayor, and Mayor Tilton at once telephoned Governor Ramsdell and telegraphed the authorities at Washington for the necessary orders to bring the New-Hampshire troops to Portsmouth as soon as possible. Nothing has been seen off this coast or reported by incoming vessels at this port to furnish a foundation for Rear-Admiral Erben's message, but the authorities are moving quickly and trying to take every precaution in view of the possibility of its correctness.

## OPENING OF THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

The steamer "Monmouth" of the Sandy Hook Route of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will begin running between New-York and Atlantic Highlands, connecting for points on the seashore, on Monday, May 16th; leaving New-York at 10:15 a. m. and at 3:45 p. m. Additional steamer will be placed in service on May 30th, and the full summer schedule about July 1st.—Adv.

## THE HARBOR OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

to be at the Canaries waiting to join the Cadiz ships at some predetermined rendezvous.

The news is fully expected to-day of the fall of San Juan, and that Admiral Sampson has sufficient forces handy to land and hold the place. If so, his feat will be regarded as almost as daring as Dewey's.

It is supposed the news that the bombardment has begun was dispatched by some one who had command of the wires at San Juan, or permission to send a message. The Spanish reports recently have said that the San Juan forts had been much strengthened, but, looking to the state of affairs at Manila, little credit is given to this report, and it is judged that Admiral Sampson's task will not be very difficult.

The Cardenas and Cienfuegos affairs are not regarded as very serious, except as showing that an invasion of Cuba will not be a walkover, although, if San Juan has fallen, it will be utterly impossible for the Spaniards to do much to prevent the invasion.

The island has a depth of only one and one-quarter fathoms, but two batteries have been mounted here to prevent the landing of troops for a shore attack. The bay is of an oval shape, and admits ships of heavy tonnage. Opposite Morro Castle, where the new guns have been mounted, lies Cardenas Island, but it is not known whether this has also been fortified. The chart shows a small fort, apparently a floating battery, just behind Carras, at the bay's mouth.

The harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, is a narrow inlet, with a depth of only one and one-quarter fathoms, but two batteries have been mounted here to prevent the landing of troops for a shore attack. The bay is of an oval shape, and admits ships of heavy tonnage. Opposite Morro Castle, where the new guns have been mounted, lies Cardenas Island, but it is not known whether this has also been fortified. The chart shows a small fort, apparently a floating battery, just behind Carras, at the bay's mouth.

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